

## METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, March 20.—Silver, 72 3/8c; lead, \$10.00 asked; spelter, \$10.75 asked; copper, \$31.00 to \$35.00.

# The Ogden Standard.

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# STATE OF WAR NOW EXISTS

## GERMANY PLANS MASTER STROKE AGAINST ALLIES

**Morning Papers Give First News of Retreat in France—Von Hindenburg to Crush Entente Forces With Full Swoop at Opportune Time.**

BERLIN, Monday, March 19, via London, March 20, 11:50 a. m.—The morning newspapers today gave the German public its first news of the big events on the front in France. All publish articles by military experts explaining the movement as part of the strategic plan of the general staff for a decision on the western front and a master stroke to vitiate the preparations of the Entente for an offensive, gaining a decided advantage to the Germans. These writers are unanimous in expressing the fullest confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

A Strategic Retreat.  
"This is not the first strategic retreat Von Hindenburg has executed in this war. It is necessary only to remember his great retreat from before Warsaw and the partial evacuation of Transylvania. Thus far these retreats

## LAST HOUR OF CZAR'S REIGN

Imperial Train Met by Telegrams Opening Eyes of the Emperor.

GENERAL EXPLAINS PEACE IS HOPELESS

Nicholas Told He Is Dethroned—Learns of Garrisons Joining the Revolution.

PETROGRAD, March 19, via London, March 20, 12:40 p. m.—The history of the last hour of Emperor Nicholas as ruler of Russia is related by a correspondent of the Outro Rossi of Moscow as follows:

"Two trains arrived at the station at Viskera (on the Moscow-Petrograd railroad, 125 miles southeast of Petrograd) on the night of March 14. One train carried the emperor's suite, the second the emperor, General Baron Fredericks, minister of the imperial house, and Rear Admiral Niloff, General Zabel and others. Nicholas, called from headquarters by the empress, was on the way to the Tsarskoe-Selo.

"None of the telegrams about the revolution sent by President Rodzianko of the duma had reached the emperor. Every effort was made to keep him in ignorance of these affairs. General Zabel protested, declaring that if the others refused to inform the emperor, he would do so. Nicholas, who had been sleeping, was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning. He went to the dining car and demanded that Admiral Niloff tell him what had happened in Petrograd. He was told that a crowd of students, hoodlums and young soldiers had terrorized the duma but that a few detachments of troops would be able to put them down.

Nicholas Receives Telegram.  
"Just then Commander Voyekoff of the imperial train entered with a telegram stating that 700 of the St. George cavalry were on the way to Tsarskoe-Selo to present a cross to the emperor and had arrived at the nearby station of Dno, headed by General Ivanoff.

"Your majesty," said Voyekoff, "it is enough that you appear at the Tsarskoe-Selo in the midst of these heroes and with the Tsarskoe-Selo garrison, you will remember their oath. It will be easy to overcome these young soldiers."

"It is a lie, your majesty," shouted General Zabel. "You are deceived. Read these telegrams. Here is all." "To the imperial train at Viskera: 'Do not send the train to Tsarskoe-Selo, but to Petrograd.' 'The emperor arose and exclaimed: 'What does this mean? Is it revolution? Is Grekoff (who signed the order to divert the train) commander in Petrograd?'

His Majesty Dethroned.  
"Then General Zabel spoke out, saying: 'There are 60,000 troops, with officers, backing the temporary government. Your majesty has been declared dethroned. It is impossible to go further.' 'Nicholas, completely nonplussed, exclaimed: 'Why was I not told before? Why tell me now when all is finished?'

Emperor Willing to Abdicate.  
"After a moment he added, with a gesture of helplessness: 'Let it be so. Thank God. I will abdicate if that is what the people want. I will go to Livadia (the estate of the Russian imperial family on the south coast of the Crimea) to my

MURDERER HAS ESCAPED.  
EL PASO, Tex., March 20.—W. O. Brodley, who confessed recently to the murder of three women in Savannah, Ga., in 1909, escaped from the county jail here late last night. He had not been recaptured early today.

## PREPARING NAVY FOR AN EXPECTED CLASH ON THE SEA

**President Taking Steps to Put Nation in Better State to Meet Any Eventuality—Sixty-four Submarine Chasers Ordered Built at Once—New Situation to Be Outlined to Congress.**

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The most general opinion in administration quarters was that there was no likelihood of a declaration of war against Germany, although the probability appeared to be for a formal recognition that a state of war exists because of Germany's acts against the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The New Orleans navy yard was today ordered to build at once four submarine chasers. The New York yard yesterday was ordered to build sixty.

It was learned definitely before the cabinet meeting that the president, while considering deliberately all phases of the situation, had not finally made up his mind on any forward step beyond the active preparation of the navy for any eventuality.

For the present, President Wilson is taking the position that at all events the nation must be placed in a better state of preparedness because he believes that from a practical standpoint Germany is making war on this country.

Peace Set Forward by Russia.  
The president is known to believe that the objects he has in mind—the establishment of a league to preserve future peace—has been set far forward by the revolution in Russia. The murmurings against autocracy in Germany are also being considered.

No doubt now remains in the minds of most officials that unless there is some unlooked for change before congress meets the president will open the extra session with an address making clear the new position into which he feels the United States has been forced by Germany's ruthless disregard of American rights. He may discuss universal military training.

The indications before the cabinet assembled were that there would be no change in the situation before tomorrow, although it was possible that discussion at the meeting might lead the president to act at once.

Administration officials believe the nation is already virtually in a state of war with Germany and the only question undecided is whether there shall be any immediate announcement of that status through a new call for congress or otherwise.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Without waiting for the proclamation, President Wilson is expected to issue today or tomorrow that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, the government today prepared definitely for forceful action to clear transatlantic steamship lanes of German submarines and to protect the coast.

Sixty submarine chasers, 110 feet speedy craft, were ordered from the New York navy yard to be completed in about two months and bids for 200 more will be opened by the navy department tomorrow.

Academy Seniors to Graduate.  
The naval academy was ordered to graduate the senior class March 23 and the junior class in September, so that 374 more junior officers may be available speedily.

The president has authorized expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund provided by congress to speed construction of warships and submarines, the law limiting labor in plants doing government work to eight hours a day.

Navy officers prepared plans for calling out privately owned motor boats offered by their owners for coast patrol work and for manning the two thousand submarine chasers or patrol boats which, it is estimated, will be ready for action within four months.

As the cabinet convened the sentiment was generally expressed that the United States is virtually in a state of war.

## SCANDINAVIA TO BE PROMISING FIELD

WASHINGTON, March 20.—American hardware manufacturers will find the Scandinavian countries a promising field for pushing their trade after the war, according to a report issued today by the department of commerce.

Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and Germany also will have to re-stock with hardware, the report declares. It is expected, however, that with the exception of a few lines which the United States has always supplied, Germany will be able to replenish her own stocks.

The report is based upon an investigation by the American commercial attaché at Berlin.

## VANDALISM OF GERMAN TROOPS

**Hack Down Beautiful Shade and Fruit Trees on Leaving Towns.**

GARDENS WRECKED  
Beautiful Old Church Demolished—Books in Homes Torn in Bits.

British Headquarters in France, March 19, via London, March 20, 1:45 a. m.—(From a staff correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The deliberate character of the destruction wrought by the Germans before their withdrawal from Peronne is painfully evident in the once beautiful avenue of trees leading to the railway station. These trees were untouched by shell fire, but each one was hacked in two with axes and the gashes and chips show that the work was done within the last few days. The beautiful gardens of the outlying houses were also wrecked and every fruit tree was sawed two-thirds of the way through and then broken down.

A. P. Visitor in Peronne.  
The correspondent of The Associated Press was among the first visitors to Peronne in the wake of the English troops who have now swept well beyond that place. It was necessary to pass through half a score of ruined villages, which only a few days ago were within the zone of intense artillery fire, before reaching the banks of the Somme. Crossing that stream on an improvised bridge and trudging through Haile, Peronne was reached over a road which had been reconstructed within 24 hours over succeeding rows of German trenches and through recurring masses of barbed wire, some of these being at least six feet in height and fifty feet in width.

In the outskirts of the city English Tommies were encountered wearing German "pickel" helmets and grinning from ear to ear. In the great square of Peronne, which is surrounded by melancholy ruins, was the British lieutenant who led the first patrol into the city. He was mounted on a splendid little German pony which he had captured with its full equipment. Several other officers arrived during the morning and begged for the privilege of taking a canter about the place on board this prize of war. There was a ghostly silence in most sections of the city. No sound of war was to be heard except once when a prying German airplane scudded over in the shelter of the high clouds and anti-aircraft guns opened, driving him to quick retreat.

Buildings Wantonly Blown Up.  
British officers pointed out building after building where apparently the total damage had resulted from interior explosions. In many cases walls, facing away from the line of British and French fire, had great squares blown through them, differing strikingly from the round holes made in other buildings by shells. The beautiful old sixteenth century church of Saint Jean was a pitiful mass of ruins, but one of its oil paintings still hung on a bit of wall in the transept and was miraculously untouched. The statue of Catherine Devoix, which had adorned the great square, had been taken away by the Germans and a gaudily clad dummy left in its stead.

The railway station was completely wrecked, including the tracks and crossing bridges. German signs had been substituted about the station and on a bulletin board was a timetable of trains for Lille, Munich and other points within the German line. The Germans left many relics behind to show their occupancy of the French military barracks. In some of the rooms Christmas trees, gaily decorated with tinsel were still standing. It was strange to find in some of the shattered and partly burned houses remnants of children's toys, including doll carriages and bits of dolls themselves. These toys had been left behind with all other household belongings when the French inhabitants first fled before the German invaders. In some of the finer residences the libraries had been wrecked, the books torn to pieces and scattered in the streets.

Bridge a Cunning Trap.  
The Germans had left several foot bridges across the Somme which were apparently intact, but on closer examination showed that false sections had been inserted which gave way at the first foot pressure. The correspondent, investigating one of these bridges too closely, had an icy bath in the Somme. On the blank walls

of the German positions on the left bank of the Meuse, the statement adds, but everywhere they were repulsed.

PARIS, March 20, 11:30 a. m.—The war office announces that the French are still maintaining contact with the Germans along the section of the front over which the retirement is taking place, but that the advance has become more difficult by reason of the destruction of all means of communication and on account of bad weather. German attacks at Avocourt, wood and hill 304 on the Verdun front were repulsed. Serious loss was inflicted on the Germans.

PARIS, March 20, 10:02 a. m.—Nearly all the district governors and officials in Finland voluntarily resigned when they heard of the revolution, and little opposition was shown anywhere towards the new order of things, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to Reuters, quoting the Berlingske Tidende. M. Rodtcheff's appointment as the new governor of Finland is said to have proved popular, as he is known as a staunch advocate of Finnish aspirations. The prisoners in the fortress at Uleaborg have been liberated, and the governor and police dismissed.

FINLAND OFFICERS RESIGN POSITIONS

ZEPPELIN RAIDER'S FATE IN FRANCE

BERLIN, March 20.—(Wireless to Sayville)—The admiralty announces that Zeppelin L-39, which was brought down near Compiegne, France, last Saturday, was one of the airships which took part in the London raid of the previous night.

WYOMING COAL MINES ARE GUARDED BY GOVERNMENT ARMED SECRET SERVICE MEN

People of Utah and West Facing a More Serious Fuel Famine Than at Any Time During the Winter—Ogden Man Says There Is Cause for Alarm.

Heavy federal guards have been placed by the government at the coal mines in the Rock Springs district," today said Delbert H. Pape, general manager of the Lion and the Wyoming Coal companies, who returned last night from the mining district and a trip to Denver, where he conferred with high officials of the railroads in the hope of finding a way to relieve the traffic congestion caused by weather conditions, car shortage and the labor famine.

"The federal guards are everywhere," said Mr. Pape, "not only guarding every approach to the mines and taking extraordinary precautions to prevent interference with the operation of the mines, but they are found at every bridge, tunnel and culvert of importance on the railroads. We also have received warning of the government's intention to supervise, when necessary, the operation of the mines as part of the program of mobilizing natural resources for national defense.

Warning to Ogden.  
"I desire to warn the people of Ogden," said Mr. Pape, "to fill their coal bins in the coming summer, in May, June, July and August, because they may be certain of greater shortage and higher prices next fall and winter. The needs of the government, and of transcontinental railroads, which are now preparing to resume the use of coal instead of oil; the needs of the smelters, which must be kept going; of the great machine factories and manufacturing plants of many kinds, which cannot be allowed to shut down for a day, will cause the extreme shortage of commercial coal in our history. The proper solution for Ogden, in my opinion, is for the people to fill their bins in the coming summer. The famine will be nationwide and the prices will be much higher than at present."

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## INTERNED MEN TRY TO ESCAPE

Lieutenant and a Machinist Drown in Attempt—Eight Other Men Captured.

WELL LAID PLANS MADE

Discarded Their Uniforms and Plenty of Money—Significant Moves Made

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Lieutenant Chorth and Machinist Mate Hermann Schroder of the German interned crews at Philadelphia navy yards are believed to have been drowned last night in an attempt to escape.

Eight other men who escaped at the same time have been captured by companies of marines and the Philadelphia police. These are in addition to the seven who were reported last night as having failed to escape.

Carefully Laid Plans.  
Fourteen men were concerned in the attempt to escape. Officials feel certain that the dash was known to the German officers and that the men, led by Lieutenant Chorth, made it with the sanction of the commanders. Four men were captured while attempting to leave their ship. The crews of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich were at once mustered and it was found that the lieutenant and nine men were missing. Companies of marines were at once dispatched in pursuit, the police reserves and civil authorities adding in the chase. How the eight retaken were found, the preliminary report does not show and it does not show what evidence there is to support the supposition that the lieutenant and one man were drowned.

Two of the four men caught while endeavoring to leave their ship were in civilian dress, having discarded their uniforms for the dash, and were well supplied with money. In connection with the coup it may or may not be significant that Baron von Schoen, a former attaché of the German embassy, transferred to Mexico before the break with Berlin, recently has been reported traveling in the United States.

In the light of the present situation and all the circumstances the presence of a German diplomatic agent abroad in the country is looked upon with some concern. The prospect of German sailors at large also is regarded with apprehension. All the men interned at Philadelphia are to be transferred this week to Fort McPherson and Oglethorpe, Georgia, where they will be kept in stockades and guarded by troops of the Seventeenth infantry.

Violent Attacks on the Meuse

Germans Claim Repulse of French—British Engage Forces on the Somme.

BERLIN, March 20.—(Wireless to Sayville)—There were several engagements of infantry and cavalry detachments yesterday between British and German forces in the territory on both sides of the River Somme and the River Oise, abandoned by the Germans, according to the official statement issued today by the army headquarters staff. The French yesterday and last night directed violent attacks against the German positions on the left bank of the Meuse, the statement adds, but everywhere they were repulsed.

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